

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

Spanish has been added to the list of studies taught in the San Francisco evening schools.

President Bartlett, of Dartmouth, is calling for \$25,000 to complete endowments, restore buildings, etc.

Cambridge University has now for the first time in its history examined a candidate in the Persian and Hindoo languages.

The St. Louis School Board has passed a regulation requesting the State Assembly to appropriate by law one-third of the annual revenue to the public schools.

Mr. Carlyle, who was an LL.D. of Harvard, is reported to have left to that University the materials used by him in the preparation of his life of Frederic the Great.

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The young women belonging to the Harvard Annex board in such private families as are approved by the lady managers. No rules are laid down for them other than that—this their connection with the Annex is dependent upon their good behavior. They have the same terms, recesses and vacations; as the Harvard students, but they have their own reading and recitation rooms, and no association with the male students, except in general society, or in their work. A large number of these have already been received for the working library, in response to the request recently published. The Annex has now twenty-five students, three of these having entered for a regular course of four years. Six students take Greek, nine Latin and one Sanscrit.

The law of Missouri fixes the school-day at six hours, and the school superintendent of Kansas City has been indignantly protesting against it as barbarous for children from six to ten years old. He adds that if a pupil is kept in after regular school hours, it should only be for the purpose of discipline, and not to learn lessons he had failed to prepare. Study as a means of punishment is radically wrong. Study must come from glad and voluntary efforts. Any other kind of study is unnatural, a delusion and a fraud. Interest in books cannot be awakened by detaining classes after school hours. It creates disgust and abhorrence of study. Teachers and pupils will not leave the school-room promptly at the hour of dismissal. Health is more important than high grades, good scholarship, or even perfect deportment, when obtained by harsh and arbitrary methods.

Newhaven, the woman's college at Cambridge, has now six resident lecturers and nearly ninety students. Twenty-nine of the University professors admit ladies to attend their lectures, while advanced courses of lecture colleges on eight sets of subjects have, during the past year, been open to ladies under special conditions. It conduces to much interesting meditation to contrast the fashion in which woman's higher education is forwarded at the venerable University of Cambridge and the way in which it is allowed to hang about the back door at Harvard—a much younger and much inferior institution, it must be acknowledged. And yet England is supposed to be conservative and America liberal. Our great work, when this Cambridge scheme is doing for England is to revision it makes for thorough training in girls' schools. Teachers with the Cambridge diplomas are eagerly sought.

Paris has shown the fruits of wisdom in the possession of thirteen technical schools, whose pupils on leaving have sufficient knowledge, practical and theoretical, of a trade which will enable them to earn their livelihood. Their apprenticeship costs their parents nothing, and employers throw open their workshops to them with immediate remuneration. Pupils must be thirteen years old and must pass an examination. The period of training extends over three years. During the first twelve months the pupil remains a certain time in each of the different workshops representing the respective branches of trade. Consequently, an insight is obtained into each calling, and the ideas and presence of the student becomes more and more pronounced, while his abilities are developed. Guided by the paternal advice of the superintendent, he is then induced to make a choice, and devote his whole time and attention to one distinct branch of trade. During the first two years the education of the pupils continues. Sound instruction is given to them, and four hours a day are spent in the different classes where French, English, history, grammar, chess, geography, drawing, etc., are taught. In the first division only four hours a day are devoted to music, while in the second half as much time again is spent in the practical branches of education, and the third year's pupils pass eight hours daily in the workshops and only two hours in their books. The students of these schools are given practical instruction as to the different crafts, a blacksmith's shop, a fitter's, a wood and metal turner's, and several carpenters' and joiners' shops, where every branch of the trade can be learned. A practical training is also given to them, and the workshops are to be attached to each of the municipal schools.

Newspapers.

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(SEE HARPER'S PERIODICALS.)

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Those beautiful "Pastoral Days" have made his name renowned as an artist, who sketched the glittering panoramas of the weekly periodicals published by HARPER & BROTHERS.

Those who wish to obtain lasting souvenirs of Niagara in winter aspect should purchase the current number of HARPER'S WEEKLY (now ready), HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, which will be published next Wednesday.

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